

THE “CONDER” TOKEN COLLECTOR’S JOURNAL

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONDER TOKEN COLLECTOR’S CLUB
Volume XVIII Number 3 Winter 2013 Consecutive Issue #66

Davis 32



Never before pictured
Newcastle farthings in white metal

Bankruptcy in the 1790’s
Token issuers in financial distress

More Irish tokens discovered
Seven unlisted varieties of Camac tokens

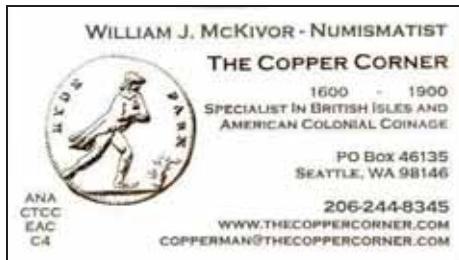
Discoveries in the D&H series
New dies, new edges, new metals

BILL McKIVOR—CTCC #3.

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ALL INFORMATION WILL BE ACCEPTED, CHECKED, AND AN ANSWER TO YOU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH QUESTIONS OR ACCEPTANCE. EVERYTHING YOU THINK OF IS APPRECIATED, WE WISH THE BOOK TO BE BY AND FOR A VILLAGE OF PEOPLE, INCLUDING YOU!!



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Please check your mailing label before you throw it out!

It contains extra information – such as when your dues are paid through. This information will appear as:

Jon Lusk Mem # 137 Exp 3Q2014

This tells me my dues are paid up until the third quarter of this year. Don't miss an issue by having your dues lapse.

New Members

588 Mr. Jerry Roberts

Appleton, WI

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By the time everyone reads this, it will be 2014, and the wishes to all from the officers and board is for a very happy and healthy New Year, full of love and tokens. Had to toss that in-----

ELECTION TIME

First item of importance, the fact that every two years we hold an election. We certainly invite any member who wants to serve to run for any of the following four positions:

1) President, 2) Vice President USA, 3) Vice President UK (and the rest of the Universe), 4) Treasurer. All four of these positions are automatically on the governing board of the organization. The board appoints the Journal editor, its publisher, the web master, and the membership chairman. Currently, the publisher also serves as a fifth member of the board. At present, we have no formal Secretary, and until a genuine need is found, shall not.

But if you wish to run for any of the above elective offices, you are not only free to do so but welcome to toss your hat in the ring. The slate running will be announced in the next issue, with a ballot to return--- and the winners in the following issue as well as on the web site as soon as the votes are in and tallied.

So--please sign on to help if you can.

WEB SITE

The web site has progressed but little. Part of the fault is certainly mine, I was planning on having more than just a few test pages up, and a good introduction to the series for those finding the site and just getting interested in them. Due to both my health and my fumbling around, it has not happened though it is still planned. www.CTCC.info will take you to the site. Anyone wishing to help with its formation and with information to put up for the benefit of the members, let me or Jon Lusk know, please. We gladly welcome it.

DUES

As renewals come in, we are finding more people interested in color issues of the Journal.

The dues for membership have not changed, but now there are but three Journals, and for the old price you will get them in black and white. If you wish color, there are added fees. Please see the renewal section in this Journal.

MORE ABOUT DUES,

We are currently attempting to ease the life of our membership chairman. Eric Holcomb has to deal with sending out notices, and the way things were done prior to now has them scattered all over the year. We would like to get them to all be due on Jan 1. So, if you have a subscription that is due in any other quarter, please only pay to the first of the next year. If you wish you can pay that and another full year, we would appreciate that.

And, speaking of the Journal, I wish to thank all who have sent in some really great articles that have graced its pages. More are in the works, but we always need material. Anything you can think of just might be fun to read by someone else, so please contact our editor, Jon Lusk, to discuss articles. I will take a call on it easily as well, writing an article is a good way to contribute to the club.

NEW DALTON AND HAMER

One last thing---being done for the benefit of all---a New edition of Dalton and Hamer is in the works. Many of the pages have been photographed and scanned (both) already, but there is much more to do. IF YOU HAVE ANY NEW TOKENS NOT LISTED IN DALTON AND HAMER--completely new ones, mules, unreported metals, unreported edges----or you see anything listed in the addenda that should NOT be there, or just wish to have us consider something for the introduction to help members use the book---- please let me know as SOON as possible. We wish to go to the printer by next July 1, so it has to be in to me by June 1.

All for now---may 2014 bring each of you many nice tokens---- Bill McKivor



The 19th Century Newcastle Farthing White Metal Issues

Allan Davisson (Copyright 2014)

This fascinating group came out during a late 2013 trip to the United Kingdom. Though Davis in his standard reference on 19th Century token coinage describes them, he published no photographs. The text from the Davis book appears at the end of this article. (This is almost certainly the first time that images of all the series have been published.) The group appears to be struck die trials for token farthings for Newcastle-on-Tyne. A tag filled, in very small letters, with the handwriting of Francis Cokayne beginning on the front and continuing to the reverse explains a significant part of the provenance:

"The set (no 18. 19. 20. 21. 21bis. 22. 23. 24. 27. 28. 29. 30. < 32) 13 pieces bought from F. W. Bowman 25/1/26 for £45 (68/ ea) (these were bought by him from Mr. Macfadyen who had them from (*text continues on the back of the tag*) Batty, who had them from J. Bell [? Unclear]. They are uniform UC [*Uncirculated*] original pieces included by Davis as a set no doubt unique"

The tag tells the ownership story, apparently from the beginning, of this fascinating set of pieces. The distinctive sailing barge of the 18th century Newcastle halfpenny is represented as well as a distinctive facing portrait of a figure labeled as "A Turk" and a detailed storefront with BELL written above the entrance.

The chain of ownership provided by Cokayne tells the story of these pieces. Background information from Harry Manville's 2009 reference, *Biographical Dictionary of British and Irish Numismatics*, fills out the history of this amazing group.

John Bell (1783-1864), a resident of Newcastle-on Tyne, was a bookseller whose enthusiasms extended to "coins, antiquities and ephemera." He started a numismatic society in Newcastle, published a list of "local tokens" and "two undated charts of British silver coinage." There is no mention made of his issuing a private issue token but, given the designs and legends on many of the pieces, it seems certain that these were trials for a set of farthings he considered issuing.

D. T. Batty (c. 1825-1896) is known for his series of publications on tokens, issued serially from 1868 to 1898 when the final volume was published posthumously by Frederick Lawrence (a London coin dealer). Batty's publications were predominantly an effort to publish "a complete Catalogue of the Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage of Great Britain and Ireland" and it is still an important source of information for unusual pieces that have not been incorporated into one of the later specialized references on the broad range of issues that can be included within his ambitious work.

Batty lists these pieces in Volume II, Parts XXIV-XXVI, issued in 1880. Under the heading NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, he has a subheading, *Bell*, and lists ten pieces, Bell numbers 613-622. He concludes the section:

NOTE: The above Ten Coins are all in White Metal, which the Author purchased from the Executors of the late Mr. Bell of Newcastle, the Celebrated Antiquary and Collector.

After Batty, the chain of ownership includes F. E. Macfadyen, a Newcastle-on-Tyne stockbroker and original member of the British Numismatic Society. His token collection was sold in 1907 by Sotheby's. It is possible that the next owner of the group, F. W. Bowman, acquired the group in that sale. It was Bowman who sold the group to Cokayne.

Francis Cokayne (1871-1945) may well be the most important collector of British tokens in the 20th century. The Glendining sale of his tokens in 1946 seems to have barely scratched the surface of what he had accumulated. Several important tranches of his material have come to market in the past few years and there is reason to believe that more of his collection has yet to appear on the market. When he paid £45 for this in 1926, it was a huge sum. Calculating this amount in 2012 funds using average earnings as a base, results in a current value of nearly £7000 or well over \$11,000 in US dollars. See the site www.measuringworth.com/calculators/ppoweruk/ to calculate various relative values at different times.

In Cokayne's hands, the original group of ten pieces from Batty expanded to include several additional pieces including the piece he called "Newcastle 21bis", a uniface "trial proof in vulcanite of rev only of no. 21 letters and date smaller. Unique" according to the tag he wrote

The copper piece with the Turk's head incuse is engraved. The tag accompanying it notes simply "Engraved. Turks Head. Copy of Newcastle Bell's Private token" though the printing on the tag is not in Cokayne's hand.

Every piece in the group is in near pristine condition, undamaged and lustrous surfaces indicating that they have had careful storage and preservation. Sizes are in the 25 mm diameter range and weights range from 6.94 to 9.46 grams with the weights of the rest well spread between the extremes.

The Farthing Tokens of Northumberland. Newcastle-on-Tyne.

W. J. Davis. *The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage*. London. 1904. Pages 88-89.

18. O. The arms of Newcastle on Tyne. JOHN BELL. BOOKSELLER. QUAY.
R. A double-fronted shop; BELL over the door. Under 1815. *R.r.*
Batty 613.
19. O. As last.
R. NEWCASTLE TOKEN. 1815. *R.r.*
Batty 619.
20. O. As last.
R. A barge sailing. *R.r.*
Batty 620.
21. O. As last.
R. ROBERT. OLIVER. DRAPER... QUAY ... NEWCASTLE. 1815. *R.r.*
Batty 618.
22. O. A double-fronted shop; BELL over the door. Under 1815.
R. FARTHING YOUNGEST SON OF FORTUNE. *R.r.*
Batty 616.
23. O. As last.
R. ROBERT. OLIVER. DRAPER... QUAY ... NEWCASTLE. 1815. *R.r.*
Batty 617.
24. O. As last.
R. A PRODDY in a circle of pellets. *R.r.*
Batty 615.
25. O. ROBERT. OLIVER. DRAPER... QUAY ... NEWCASTLE. 1815.
R. NEWCASTLE TOKEN. 1815.
In the British Museum
26. O. As last.
R. A PRODDY in a circle of pellets. *R.r.*
27. O. A Turk's head.
R. As last
In the British Museum

28. O. As last.
R. COALY TYNE. *R.r.*
Batty 622.

29. O. A barge sailing.
R. COALY TYNE.
*In Mr. Norman's cabinet.

30. O. NEWCASTLE TOKEN. 1815.
R. FARTHING YOUNGEST SON OF. FORTUNE. *R.r.*
Batty 621.

31. O. As last.
R. A barge sailing. *Unknown*

In the British Museum

These are all in white metal, and those numbered to Batty were purchased by that gentleman of the executors of John Bell, who was an antiquary and collector. He was declared bankrupt on Nov. 1st, 1817.

32. O. A rose spray.
R. ¼ TOKEN 1812. An ornament under.
In Mr. Macfadyen's cabinet.
This is in white metal, and of fine workmanship. It is located in consequence of its similarity in make and material to Bell's tokens, and is with a Newcastle-on-Tyne collector.

- William Norman (Dec. after 1908) was a Newcastle-on-Tyne resident who was an original member of the British Numismatic Society, an author and a collector whose token collection was sold over three days in 1903 by Sotheby's. It is interesting to note that this extensive auction listing seems to have included no tokens of Northumberland or Newcastle.

D29bis is not listed by Davis. The Bis designation was ascribed by Cokayne.

O. As last. (i.e. Davis 29, A barge sailing)
R. FARTHING YOUNGEST SON OF. FORTUNE.
Cokayne comments on the accompanying tag: "Unpb'd & unique"

Batty 614, a number not represented in the Davis list, is an example of 613. Batty describes it simply. "614. As last. Electro deposit."

Northumberland
Newcastle-on-Tyne



D18



D19



D20



D21



D22



D23



D24



D25



D26



D27



D28



D29



D29Bis



D30



D32



D21Bis uniface trial



The Turk incuse in copper

Bankruptcy in the 1790's: Token Issuers in Financial Difficulties

by Jon Lusk

Many of the token issuers in the D&H series faced financial ruin during their business careers. Doing business typically means financial risk taking, but bad luck, bad management, poor choices, and outright thievery can also lead to owing more than you can pay, resulting in bankruptcy. Before I delve into the token issuers who had financial problems, I will give a short history of bankruptcy up until the end of the eighteenth century.

The earliest appearance of bankruptcy in the written law was in 1542. Simply put, it allowed the Lord Chancellor to imprison and seize property. This was modified in 1571 to define the class of people who could avail themselves of these statutes and also created bankruptcy commissioners. In 1604 these commissioners were empowered to jail and force debtors to appear. The law also stated that the loss of an ear was appropriate if you lied to the commissioners. Other small changes were made twenty years later, in 1624, that placed a major emphasis on cheats & frauds.

The law remained basically the same for more than eighty years, until 1705, when bankruptcy was declared a non-clergyable¹ felony and a fine of £100 plus double the value of any hidden property could be levied, but the law also added a carrot. The Act of Anne brought more balance into the institution of bankruptcy; if the debtor transferred all his assets and acted cooperatively, and if four fifths of the creditors agreed, he would be discharged of his residual liabilities and his old debtors could no longer throw him in prison or seize his (new or leftover) assets. In effect, this statute created a socially and financially level playing field among all creditors at a time when the social structure did not regard all as equal. It was a major change in that *property*, the money or material that a debtor owed, could be canceled without the creditor having recourse. The following year, in 1706, there were some other small, but important, changes made. At the top of this list was that in order to be charged with bankruptcy the debt owed must be over £100 if one creditor, £150 if two, and £200 if more than two creditors were involved. Another tweak in 1718 stated that a debtor could not be arrested while going to, at, or coming from a creditor meeting.

All these changes, and a few new ones, were rolled into the 1732 law that stood, with slight modification from the courts, until the 1831 revision of bankruptcy laws. At the time the D&H tokens were issued, 1787-1804, the prosecution of criminals was the burden of the victim. The BBC series, *Garrow's Law*², shows this happening in an episode. The steps that had to be taken to get a judgment of bankruptcy against someone were:

1. A solicitor was retained and the loan obligation documentation presented;
2. The solicitor had to be convinced that you had a valid claim; (Interesting that you could not just hire the solicitor and let the court decide if the debt was valid.)
3. The solicitor had to insure that no other cases have been filed against the debtor;

4. The creditor had to give an affidavit (an oath) before a Master in Chancery;
5. A £200 bond had to be posted as security that bankruptcy would be proven. This amount in today's money represents the annual salary of a very highly paid person;
6. The entire bundle of documents was submitted to the Chancery Court, this was called "striking the Docket";
7. Three of the seven appointed commissioners were chosen to decide the case.

This process assumes that the debts are due to misfortune or malfeasance and not fraud. Assuming that the debts are found to be valid, the next steps were:

1. An advertisement appeared in the London Gazette on three separate occasions announcing the finding of bankruptcy and that the bankrupt person had 42 days to report, often to the Guild Hall in London where they had a dormitory to house bankrupts. This announcement was often repeated in the papers local to the bankrupt person.
2. Many times a messenger from the Chancery appeared on the doorstep of the bankrupt, moved in, and cataloged and controlled his or her property.
3. A hearing was held for the bankrupt to disclose all of his assets and these were then signed over to a trustee. The trustee usually was in the same profession as the bankrupt, or was a solicitor, and had to be acceptable to a majority of the creditors. It was a position of great trust as the person could easily benefit and enrich himself at the expense of creditors and/or the bankrupt.
4. Advertisements were made for both additional creditors, as well as persons who owed money to the bankrupt, to come forth. Usually an auction was held to disburse the bankrupt's property. Advertisements for these auctions have provided me with a rich source of information about the token issuers.
5. Periodic disbursements were made with each debt being treated as equal. I have not encountered cases where some debt was superior to others, as is the case today. This process could be swift, perhaps a matter of months or, in one case I encountered, sixteen years after the person had died which was eighteen years after the bankruptcy had been declared! Probably a fast resolution was due to someone who hadn't wanted to pay a creditor, say because of faulty product received, but really had the resources to do so.
6. After the trustee had squeezed all available funds from the bankrupt person he would award ten percent of the total raised back to the bankrupt (assuming he had been seen as cooperative), as well as issue a release from bankruptcy. As mentioned above, four out of five creditors had to approve this release.

Here are some of the words used in newspaper announcements regarding bankruptcy:\

- The person was call "**a bankrupt**"
- **Surrender** was the term used when calling the bankrupt to the hearing held by the commissioners.
- **Dividend** meant the payout to creditors against what was owed
- **Superseded** meant that the bankruptcy had been settled. I think this applied when enough funds had been raised to totally pay off all debts. I have not encountered a case where the newspapers declared that a case of bankruptcy was brought but not proven.

- **Certificate** was what was issued when the person was released from bankruptcy.
- **Assignee** was the person who liquidated the bankrupt's property and handled the disbursements of the funds; another word used for the bankrupt trustee.

The penalties for hiding assets were quite harsh by today's standards. A 1760 case in point was John Perrott, who had his first call for creditors on 26 January 1760. (Two additional ones were on February 4, and March 4.) He concealed 13 bank notes worth 2100 pounds by cutting them in half. Half were with his personal effects in Newgate Prison and the other half were found hidden at the residence of "*a woman he kept the company of*". His trial lasted 6 hours and the jury deliberated only a short while before a guilty verdict was returned.

The report of his punishment follows:

Around eight o'clock in the morning on Wednesday November 11, 1761, the condemned prisoner, John Perrott, was taken from his cell in London's Newgate Prison. He spent some time praying with the prison chaplain and receiving the Sacrament; then his leg shackles were knocked off and his hands bound. At a quarter after ten, he appeared "pale and trembling" in the prison yard.

According to a newspaper account, standing in the yard awaiting his fate, "his Behavior there was so decent and so Christian, that it greatly affected every person present."

A few minutes later the under-sheriff came to transport Perrott to his execution. He was loaded onto a cart and carried the short distance to the scaffold erected at the ancient hanging place in West Smithfield. Once there, Perrott looked about anxiously, concerned to see his hearse.

Reassured of its presence, he prayed fervently and at around eleven o'clock was "*launched into eternity*."

He was the last known person executed for bankruptcy related crimes.

¹ A Clergyable offense was an interesting concept in English law. Basically it means that a person can claim that they are of the clergy and therefore immune to prosecution by a regular English court. The proof that a man was a clergy came when he could read the Bible. This "*get out of jail free card*" could be played once in a lifetime, and the claimant had his thumb branded to indicate that he had previously used this defense.

² Garrow's Law is a British period legal drama, set in the 1790's, about the lawyer William Garrow, a revolutionary legal mind determined to defend the downtrodden. Each courtroom case presented is based on Old Baily records of actual events. The series debuted on 1 November 2009 on BBC and ran for three series, 12 episodes, until 2011. A set of DVD's of the three seasons are sold on the web and I believe that the series did a credible job representing that era.

The token issuers who went through the bankruptcy procedure



William Drapper Essex 35, clock maker in Maldon – 1821 declared – 1825 superseded



John Stride Hants 9 & 10, grocer in Emsworth – 1806 declaration but was given his certificate by 1807



Jones brothers Hants 43 & 44, **Benjamin** in Sheerness and **Jonathan** in Gosport, slopsellers – 1797 was when their bankruptcy was announced its resolution is unknown.



James Robertson Kent 7, linen draper in Canterbury – First dividend was 1805 when 37% was paid to those who were owed money



Charles Hider Kent 30, Hawkhurst grocer – Certificate in 1813



Richard Shipdem Kent 31, Hythe grocer – 1821 he was declared bankrupt



William Allen Middlesex 246, London boot maker – 1809 bankruptcy (February) and by May had his certificate issued



John Bebbington Middlesex 254, London umbrella maker – In December 1801 declared bankrupt – but he had died earlier that year



John Clark & Samuel Harris Middlesex 283 & 284, Ironmongers and braziers in London – The year that they went bankrupt is unknown, but their creditors were paid by 1801



Simon Alexander Kelly Middlesex 345, saddle & whip makers/sellers in London – his firm settled its bankruptcy in 1823 but the date the bankruptcy started is unknown. His brother Jasper, multiple patent holder and apparently the brains of the partnership, had died in 1816.



William Goodluck Middlesex 467-471, stockbroker and lottery ticket seller –was declared bankrupt in 1821. No resolution of his bankruptcy was found.



Spittle, Kirby, Lashmar Middlesex 902 & 903 (1795), three issuers but no common business

John Kirby a shopkeeper in Brighton – declared bankrupt in 1796

James Spittle a cheesemonger in London – declared bankrupt in 1797.

To be continued

WHO KNOWS HOW MANY NEW TOKENS MAY BE LURKING OUT THERE – NOT EVEN THE SHADOW KNOWS!

By Gary Siro

When collectors start seriously collecting the Conder Token Series, they realize some tokens for sale or viewing, are not listed in the series "bible", Dalton and Hamer's *THE PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE OF THE 18TH CENTURY*. Many ask just how many Conder tokens exist? There is no definitive answer as their numbers are slowly, but continuously growing. The listing of those found since the completion of D&H's book in 1917 covers many pages. The tokens listed below are in my collection and are not listed in the latest D&H revision of 2004.

Although new findings occur irregularly, they none the less keep showing up, year after year. Unlisted tokens are considered as such for one or more of several reasons. A token can be called unlisted if it has an edge not mentioned for that specific D&H number. More on what this means later. Unlisted tokens are also found because of die variations, that is usually small differences in design of the dies used for either the obverse or reverse side of the token. Tokens stamped on different metals than is listed in the book are also considered a "new find". Lastly, there are the new "Mules", a token which has a different side than any listed in D&H.

By far the most common of these new findings are the unlisted edge varieties. The "plain" edges seem to be the most prevalent in this. There is one huge caveat here, and that is most unlisted plain edges are counterfeit. It can be difficult to tell what might be a rare and genuine plain edge. Mistakes by collectors, dealers and even most specialists are all too frequently made in this area. It is far better to gain knowledge of this BEFORE buying, than getting it upon selling. One has to first be sure the token is properly attributed, which can be a challenge in long series such as the Anglesey Druids, Warwickshire Wilkinson's or the seated harp Dublin's, for example. If the token isn't accurately identified at the outset, the edge inscription of your token becomes meaningless.

Another area of common misunderstanding of edges, besides counterfeit plain ones, is "blundered" edges. Edges are rolled on before the tokens are struck up. Half of the edge inscription is on one small strip of die material and the other half is on a parallel strip, with the distance between the two being slightly less than the diameter of the planchets. The blank is placed between the two and the dies are moved in opposite directions causing the planchet to rotate as the edge is imprinted. If the dies are not aligned properly, part of the edge inscription could be missing, or there could be overlap of the inscriptions, or half of the inscription can be upside down with respect to the other. Frequently I've seen these type of edges being called "rare" errors or unlisted edges, particularly on eBay. Neither are they errors, or unlisted edges, but rather blunders. Samuel Hamer discusses these very points on the last page of the "Introduction" of the D&H books. Look for the paragraph beginning with "Collectors are cautioned..."

How did these "rare" edges come about? I've heard various stories of which some or all may be valid. Remember, edges were rolled on first, before the design was struck. With this in mind, sometimes there may have been planchets left over from another order, and were used up on the current order which had a different edge. Some, perhaps might have even been simply laying about, such as on the floor, etc. Then too, as the hobby "heated up", some tokens may have been

purposely struck up with incorrect edges so as to satisfy collectors' appetites, or possibly for trading, or to create "instant" rarities to sell to the unsuspecting. I'm sure there are other explanations as well.

These same reasons probably also explain newly found mules, or tokens struck on unlisted alternative metals. Unlisted tokens with new reverse and/or obverse dies, are in all likelihood done to fulfill an order, as opposed to purposely being "manufactured" rarities. The steel used for the dies at this time was of an unpredictable nature. It was not uncommon for the steel to quickly "mush out" because of it being too soft, or the opposite, the steel being too hard or brittle. The latter caused die fractures and breakage, requiring a new die to be made. In other instances the dies simply "wore out" on large ton or multi-ton orders, again necessitating new dies to be engraved. Then too, there were tokens with misinformation or misspellings, that were noticed early on and corrected with new dies. Since all the dies were done by hand, minute differences were inevitable. All of these reasons can easily account for many of the unlisted die varieties popping up from time to time.

Now for a disclaimer. All of the new findings on my list, are tokens in my collection. Most have been verified by others. In my data base, there are probably an equal number of unlisted tokens which I did not include in this article, since I have not seen nor verified them. I'm no scholar on these tokens, and no doubt I've made mistakes here or there like everyone else. However this information is based on what I have read, on personal experiences, and on over 80,000 entries of sales on 5,850 Conder tokens.

Post Script: A note for those born after the 1940's and are of the Baby Boomer generation, *THE SHADOW* was an old time radio program which started out with the announcer saying: WHO KNOWS...WHAT EVIL LURKS IN THE HEARTS OF MEN.....THE SHADOW KNOWS.....

— Gary

Bedfordshire 3(g) – New Edge –

PAYABLE AT CHARLES HEATHS BAY MARKET COLCHESTER

Cheshire 5(b) – New Edge –

WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT

Hampshire 19(b) – New Edge – PLAIN

Hampshire 26(a) – New Edge – PAYABLE IN LONDON

Hampshire 19(b) – New Edge – PLAIN

Hampshire 70 (Bis) – New Obverse Die – Only one level of gun ports, aft rigging different.

Lancashire 8(Bis) – New Reverse – BLANK

Lancashire 29(h) – New Edge – PAYABLE BY JOHN STRIDE EMSWORTH HALFPENNY

Lancashire 47(e) – New Edge – Milled

Lancashire 53(a) – New Edge – PLAIN

Lancashire 79(L) – New Edge – PLAIN

Lancashire 84(b) – New Edge – PAYBLE AT LONDON LIVERPOOL OR BRISTOL

Lancashire 108(m) – New Edge – LONDON LIVERPOOL OR MONTROSE

Lincolnshire 4(b) – New Edge – PAYABLE IN LONDON BRISTOL AND LANCASTER

Middlesex 211 – New Metal – GOLD GILT

Middlesex 278 – New Metal – BRASS

Middlesex 345(g) – New Edge – PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL

Middlesex 351(d) – New Edge – PLAIN

Middlesex 362 (j) – New Edge – MILLED TO RIGHT

Middlesex 363(b) – New Edge – ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL

Middlesex 368(a) – New Edge – PLAIN

Middlesex 371(d) – New Edge – PLAIN

Middlesex 422(Bis) – New Mule – REVERSE AS OBVERSE OF SUFFOLK 18

Middlesex 555(a) – New Edge – PLAIN

Middlesex 820(a) – New Edge – PLAIN

Middlesex 911 – New Metal – BRASS

Middlesex 911(Bis) – New Mule – THE REVERSE IS REVERSE OF 908

Middlesex 928(f) – New Edge –
PAYABLE AT H. HICKMANS WAREHOUSE BIRMINGHAM

Middlesex 944(Bis 1) – New Reverse Die – Left leaf points between "Q" and "U". Arrangement of sprigs below bow is different. Gold Gilt. Rev. is Rev. of Warw. 146

Middlesex 944(Bis 2) Brass – New Reverse Die – Left leaf points between "Q" and "U". Arrangement of sprigs below bow is different. Rev. is Rev. of Warw. 146

Middlesex 947(Bis) Brass – New Obverse AND Reverse dies – Rev: "P" in "PEOPLES" Spaced differently; Obv: Hair, Gown different.

Middlesex 981c – New Metal – BRASS

Middlesex 1012(c) – New Edge – CURRENT EVERY WHERE

Middlesex 1016(g) – New Edge – PAYABLE AT SOUTH SHIELDS AND LONDON

Middlesex 1016(h) – New Edge – PAYABLE AT I. IORDANS DRAPER GOSPORT

Nottingham 6(a) – New Edge – BIRMINGHAM REDRUTH & SWANSEA (+ Zodiac symbols)

Northumberland 10(a) – New Edge – MILLED

Nottingham 6(a) – New Edge – BIRMINGHAM REDRUTH & SWANSEA

Somerset 45(a) – New Edge, Flan – PLAIN AND ON THIN FLAN

Somerset 53(a) – New Edge – PLAIN

Staffordshire 21(c) – New Edge –
PORTSMOUTH HALFPENNY PAYABLE AT THOS SHARPS

Suffolk 27(b) – New Edge – PAYABLE AT EDINBERG GLASGOW DUMFRIES

Suffolk 28(e) – New Edge – PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL

Suffolk 29(g) – New Edge – Coarsely milled over – WHERE

Suffolk 39(c) – New Edge – PLAIN

Sussex 15(e) – New Edge – CURRENT EVERY WHERE

Warwickshire 12 (Bis) – New Reverse Die – 8 Leaves instead of 9 between ends of flourish under BELLA

Warwickshire 59(b) – New Edge – ENGRAILED

Warwickshire 76(d) – New Edge – BIRMINGHAM LONDON OR (LIVERPOOL?)

Warwickshire 104a – New Metal – SILVER

Warwickshire 231(c) – New Edge – PLAIN

Warwickshire 236(a) – New Edge – PLAIN

Warwickshire 391(Bis) – New Reverse Die – DATED 1791 (rusty die)

Warwickshire 411(e) – New Edge – PAYABLE AT EDINBERG GLASGOW DUMFRIES

Warwickshire 460(c) – New Edge – PAYABLE IN LIVERPOOL

Yorkshire 14(a) – New Edge – LONDON BRISTOL & LIVERPOOL

Yorkshire 28(x) – New Edge –
BIRMINGHAM REDRUTH & SWANSEA (& Zodiac signs)

Anglesey 94(Bis) – New Reverse Die – 1 under 2nd limb of N, 8 to center of W

Anglesey 121 (Bis) – New Reverse Die – Rev. 115

Anglesey 138 (Bis) – New Reverse Die – Date further from cypher, 1 in date to right of 2nd limb of N.

Anglesey 214 (Bis 2) – New Reverse Die – Rev either of 171 OR 183.

Anglesey 416(b) – New edge – PLAIN

Anglesey 438(L) – New edge – PAYABLE AT LONDON

North Wales 6(c) – New Edge – PAYABLE IN BEDWORTH HINKLEY OR NUNEATON
South Wales 26(b) – New Edge – PLAIN, FLAT
Angus 5(a) – New edge – PLAIN
Angus 17(b) – New Edge – PAYABLE AT NEWENT
Lothian 13(c) – New Edge – ENGRAILED
Lothian 40(c) – New Edge – CURRENT– EVERYWHERE
Perthshire 2 (Bis) – New Reverse Die – Reverse of #1
Dublin 42 – New Metal – BRASS
Dublin 79(Bis) – New Reverse Die – LOOP OF C TO SECOND LIMB OF M
Dublin 83(c) – New Edge – PASSABLE EVERY WHERE
Dublin 158 (Bis 2) – New Reverse – Loop to 2nd limb of M
Dublin 175 – New Metal – BRASS
Dublin 340 (Bis) – New Reverse Die – REVERSE OF #341
Dublin 308(d) – New Edge – BRIGHTON CAMP HALFPENNY
Wexford 3(Bis) – New Obverse Die – “N”s of WEX 1, BARS OF WEX 3
Wicklow 48(d) – New Edge – CURRENT EVERY WHERE



Hampshire 70 Bis (RRR - New Reverse)
One level of gun ports, different rigging



Lancashire 8 Bis (Unique Die Trial)



Middlesex 211 Gilt (RRR - New Metal)



Middlesex 911 Bis (RRR - Probably Unique)
Obv. of 911 muled with Rev. of 908



Middlesex 944 Bis Brass (RRR)
New Mule - Rev. is Obv. of Warw. 146



Warwickshire 12 Bis (RR?)
New Reverse Die - 8 leaves instead
of 9 between ends of flourish



Anglesey 138 Bis (RRR)



Anglesey 214 Bis 2 (RRR)
Rev. as 171, 183

A NEW DALTON AND HAMER

WE NEED YOU----to help us with new finds, new metals, new anything, or even an idea you wish to float by that you have thought you might like to see by way of explanation about Dalton and Hamer.

NEW EDITION ALREADY IN THE WORKS, and if we are lucky enough to get it done on time, it will be done by next fall. This means we need your input, and need it right away, to make sure we have the chance to consider everything, prove everything, and get it into the book. You will be recognized for contributing, so please do.

Send all thoughts on the subject, information on unlisted pieces, metals, or edges, to Bill McKivor, PO Box 46135, Seattle, WA 98146. You can also do this by E-mail at copperman@thecoppercorner.com, or by phone at area code (206) 244-8345. Hope to hear from a lot of you.

Bill McKivor

Seven Unlisted Varieties of Camac Tokens: Dublin 58 Bis, 68 Bis II, 87 Bis II, 111 Bis, 148 Bis IV, 156 Bis II and 207 Bis II

Gregg A. Silvis

Dublin 58 Bis

Obverse: As Dublin 57 and 58.

Reverse: As Dublin 99 but in an earlier die state.

Edge: No. 1.

Reverse Rotation: Normal.

Note: Proper attribution of this variety requires the ability to distinguish the slight differences between the reverses of Dublin 57, 58 and 99. The Dublin 57 reverse is most easily identified by a chip on the lower left of the crossbar where it meets the upright of the cypher **H**. This same reverse was used on Dublin 47, 51, 55, 57, 59 Bis, 67, 102 Bis and 140. The Dublin 58 reverse is strongly clashed with harp strings showing in the loop of the cypher **C**. There is a light die break that curves through NY of HALF PENNY, and the NN of HALF PENNY do not touch. The A of AND is recut to the north. On Dublin 99 the base of A of HALF PENNY is recut to the north, the AM of the first CAMAC touch and there are rust lumps evident between the LF of HALF PENNY and at the upper left of Y of HALF PENNY. It is likely that there are numerous examples of Dublin 58 Bis misattributed as either Dublin 57 or 58.



Dublin 58 Bis

Dublin 68 Bis II

Obverse: Unlisted. Severely clashed with reverse cypher showing on both sides of Hibernia and through the harp. C of ACT is high. Base of Hibernia repunched nearly through its entire length. Harp strings extend through wing of harp.

Reverse: As Dublin 68 but in an earlier die state, before the die flaw connecting the right tail of the downstroke of the cypher **H** and the right downstroke of the cypher **M** develops.

Edge: No. 1.

Reverse Rotation: 20° CCW

First identified as a new variety by Andrew Howitt.



Dublin 68 Bis II

Dublin 87 Bis II

Obverse: As Dublin 85, 86 and 87. (Dalton & Hamer incorrectly state that the obverse of Dublin 87 is “very similar [to Dublin 86]. The last T further from N.” A very close examination shows that this obverse is actually the same as Dublin 85 and 86 albeit in an earlier die state).

Reverse: As Dublin 119 Bis I (CTCJ Issue #37, Vol. X, Number 3, p. 19), Dublin 148 Bis IV (see below) and 151 Bis (CTCJ Issue #61, Vol. XVII, Number 1, p. 22).

Edge: Plain.

Reverse Rotation: Normal.



Dublin 87 Bis II

Dublin 111 Bis

Obverse: As Dublin 111, 112 and 112 Bis (CTCJ Issue #37, Vol. X, Number 3, p. 18).

Reverse: Unlisted. Pronounced die break from M of first CAMAC to Y of KYAN. KYof KYAN touch as do FP of HALFPENNY.

Edge: Plain

Reverse Rotation: Normal.



Dublin 111 Bis

Dublin 148 Bis IV

Obverse: As Dublin 148 *Bis II* (Dalton & Hamer Addenda p. 551) and 148 *Bis III* (CTCJ Issue #61, Vol. XVII, Number 1, pp. 21-22).

Reverse: As Dublin 87 *Bis II* (see above), Dublin 119 *Bis I* (CTCJ Issue #37, Vol. X, Number 3, p. 19) and 151 *Bis* (CTCJ Issue #61, Vol. XVII, Number 1, p. 22).

Edge: Plain.

Reverse Rotation: Normal.



Dublin 148 Bis IV

Dublin 156 Bis II

Obverse: As Dublin 156 *Bis I*. (CTCJ Issue #47, Vol. XIII, Number 1, p. 32).

Reverse: As Dublin 103.

Edge: No. 2.

Reverse Rotation: Normal.



Dublin 156 Bis II

Dublin 207 Bis II

Obverse: As Dublin 207 and 207 Bis. (CTCJ Issue #51, Vol. XIV, Number 1, pp. 25-6). INCOBERATED BY ACT OF BARLIAMENT.

Reverse: Unlisted. HMC cypher with no O. CAMAR CHAIRMAN AND TURNER HALFREADY. H's formed from two I's.

Edge: Plain.

Reverse Rotation: 120° CW.



Dublin 207 Bis II

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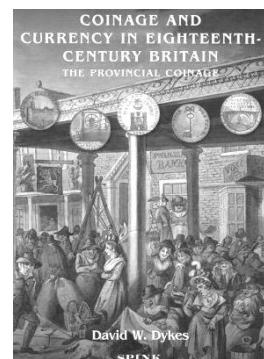
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